# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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CASTLE GARDEN-GANTS JAUNES- CATARINA.

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# DOUBLE SHEET

New York Tuesday, August 10, 1852.

## THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

The Circuit steamship Europa will leave this port at notes to-morrow, for Liverpool. The mails will close at half past ten o'clock to-morrow morning. The New York WEYELY HERALD will be published at half-past nine

### The News.

The difficulty with regard to the Eastern fisheries has become the chief topic of discussion throughout the country. There appears to be but one voice as to the final result of the controversy, and that is, that the American fishermen must be protected in their just rights, let the consequences be what they may. Indeed, the affair seems to assame a more serious aspect every day; and, unless a great deal of caution is exercised by both governments, the finale of the flare-up on the part of our provincial neighbors, may really terminate more seriously than was at first apprehended. If the statement of the passengers and crew of the American a booner Lion, of Brook haven, which was seized off Prince Edward Island, is correct, the British are ecreainly carrying things rather beyond their proper limits. Those on board of the Lion at the time. state that she was becalmed, and fully three miles from the land. This must be inquired into with promptness, and if the story is correct, she must be released. According to a despatch from Boston, another rebooner, the Florida, was captured and taken into Charlottetown, on the 5th instant. By the way, this subject will be the order of the day in the Unifed States Senate next Thursday, when it is to be hoped that the whole matter will undergo a full, cereful, and impartial examination. Mr. Soule, of Louisiana, it is whispered, is preparing a speech, in which he will review the recent proceedings of Mr. Webster in a manner that will not be very flattering to the gigantic capacity of the distinguished Secretary, who returned to his post yes-

Our special Washington correspondent gives an ontline of a new kind of screw vessel of war, which the Naval Committee of the House have recently had under consideration, and are about to recommend for adoption. If the plan succeeds, it is probable that all our naval vessels will be provided with steam serew propellers. This would make our ma ritime defence very efficient.

It is understood that the special Senate committee against persons high in office, was appointed with part cular reference to alleged abuses in the Pension Office. A general overhauling all around will do no barm. It is not improbable that some Congressmen require as much watching as the heads of departments and subordinate clerks.

It was yesterday decided in the Criminal Court at Washington, that the trial of Dr. Gardiner should be continued to the December term. This postponement is at the request of the defendant. Before, when the Doctor was ready for trial, the officers of the United States were not ; and now, when the latter are prepared for action, the other side is not Verily, the workings of the law are very

The Southern Press has died for want of funds, with forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) due from its subscribers. What a pity! What a commentary upon the old exploded credit system of publishing a paper! Nothing like John Randolph's motto of " Pay as you go."

Both branches of Congress adjourned vesterday. prior to the transaction of any public business, in consequence of the demise of the Hon. Robert Rentoul Several highly eulogistic speeches upon the character of the deceased were delivered, as will be seen by the report of the proceedings.

But few additional returns of the North Carolina election have been received A despatch from Raleigh states that thirty counties have been heard from and that they leave no doubt of the election of the democratic candidate for Governor. The returns of the election for Congressmen, in Missouri, show that there has been considerable political change in the different districts of that State. The democrats have gained the first and second districts, now represented by whigs, and the whigs have gained the fourth, which is now represented by a democrat.

The delegates to the National Free Soil Convention, which is to covene to-morrow, are crowding into Pittsburg in great numbers. Our despatch states that they have already filled nearly all the hotels, The caucussing will take place to-day, and by tomorrow morning it is probable that they will be ready to commence and go through with their business in a straightforward manner. Unlike the whigs and democrats, they do not generally waste much time in quarrelling among themselves, and by that means manage to accomplish a great deal of work in a very short while. It is rumored that they intend to put up Senator John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, for the Presidency, notwithstanding his declination For the Vice Presidency, they appear to have a multiplicity of candidates.

It is pleasing to learn that the cholera has almost entirely disappeared from Rochester; there were but three cases and two deaths there yesterday. In Chambersburg, Pa., there have been but nineteen fatal cases altogether. The disease, wherever it has made its appearance, seems to have almost wholly confined itself to those who were either anwilling or unable to provide themselves with proper food, elothing, and fresh air

We have late news from Texas, which will be found unusually interesting. The inhabitants on the frontier are still in dread of the remoreshors envages that roam the plains, and also the semibarbarous Mexicans, who take every advantage to commit depredations upon defenceless Americans. The inhabitants in those exposed sections call loudly upon the general government for aid in their defence; but their voice is drowned amid the har buckstering of the Prosidential convast. However, we are glad to perceive that the Governor of Paras has, according to a despatch from Baltimore, de-

mounted volunteers, who are to co-operate with the United States troops under General Smith, in exter-

minating the blood-thirsty bandits. Three negro children were burned to death in a

cabin at Glasgow, Ky., on Saturday.

The City Inspector reports 549 deaths in the city for the week ending 7th instant. This is twentythree less than were reported for the previous week. There are six cases of cholera mentioned in the report, but the City Inspector appends a note stating that they are not officially announced, but are merely taken from the burial certificates.

We give, to day, a lengthened report of a journey to the Fourierite Phalanx settlement in East Jersey, including a description of the scenery to the place, and the building and grounds of the location, together with a notice of a lecture by Mr. Channing, and a marriage ceremony in the establishment, with other interesting matter relative to this self-supporting communist association.

The Roard of Assistants met last evening, pursuant to adjournment; and during a session of about twenty minutes, passed upon nine papers of a mere routine character, and adjourned till this evening.

### Singular Secret History-General Scott as a Diplomatist.

It may be recollected that, some time ago, we published a certain speech made by Senator Clayten, of Delaware, in favor of General Scott, in which a very curious statement was made, intimating that after the conquest of Mexico, the General had actually refused a million and a quarter of dollars, including the Presidency of that republic, which had been proposed to him by the Mexican authorities. At the same time, allusion was made in an article in the columns of the HERALD, to seeret negotiations which were carried on between General Scott and Santa Anna, while the headquarters of the American army were at Puebla, in 1847. It was intimated that an arrangement had been made by which Santa Anna was to receive one million of dollars if he would make ponce, and that en thousand dollars were actually paid him as an earnest, or first instalment. The statement was somewhat obscure and misty; and in the editorial remarks it was said, "we want more light." Since that time we have derived information, and we are enabled to give a connected narrative of the whole transaction, from first to last. We believe our authorities are reliable. At all events, their assertions are bold, and if not true they may be dis-

When General Scott had achieved the capture of Vera Cruz, he wrote to Mr. Marcy, intimating that the presence of a commissioner at the American headquarters was desirable. (See Letter of April 5, 1847, Ex. Dec. 60., H. of R., 1st Sess. Soth Con., p. 909.) Under the re-ommendation and the hope of the contingency of peace, Mr. Trist was commissioned and sent to Mexico. His appointment gave great offence to General Scott, who saw in it an attempt to degrade him, and who probably believed that he would have been empowered to treat himself. The rare and voluminous correspondence of the two sticklers for rank and precedence was ridiculous, and now stands out in the public archives as an exponent of official vanity. It may be found, by those who are auxious to re-peruse it, in Senate document No. 52, first session of Thirtleth Congress. The ill feeling between Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist continued from the time of the arrival of the latter in Mexico, until late in June, 1847, when the " happy reconciliation took place, and Mr. Trist, from being the vilest of the vile-a tool in the hands of a malignant government-was found to be courteous, discreet, and aminble." And now for the

Gen. Scott had refused to forward the letter

which Mr. Buchanan had sent by Mr. Trist to Senor Pacheco, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Trist, some time in June, had sent it by the British courier, through Mr. Bankhead, the British envoy to the Mexican government. The public answer to this epistle contained nothing important. It merely said that the Mexican government was not able to treat without the authority of its Congress, which would meet in the course of six months, and animadverted upon the American conduct of the war, as might have been expected. But at the same time that it was received, came a private communication from Santa Anna, through a source which gave it a color of authority, to the effect that that if ten thousand dollars were paid down, and it was guaranteed that one million should be placed at the private disposal of the Mexican government upon the ratification of a treaty of peace, it was highly probable t' at the measure would be consummated. This was the subject of discussion immediately after the reconciliation between the American General and the Commissioner. The reconciliation was brought about by the mediation of Gen. Persifer Smith, with whom Mr. Trist was domiciliated at the time; and as negotiations were seen through the crack which Santa Anna had opened, it was believed that there was a chance of obtaining the peace which the whig party was then loudly crying for, and of celipsing the hard fighting renowa which Gen. Taylor had won at Buena Vista.

When Pillow arrived at Puebla, he was made a party to the conferences. Mr. Polk had expressed a desire that he should be, as Mr. Trist's quarrel with Gen. Scott had not spoken very loudly in favor of his discretion, and as Gen. Scott was known to be hostile to the administration. Pillow objected to the bribery of Santa Anna: but it was finally agreed that if he would make the peace, it would be well enough to give him the million, and save further bloodshed, -that was while the American army remained at Puebla. Gen. Scott took the responsibility of the measure, and sent up the \$10,000, which Santa Appa received, and made use of as he pleased. There was a grand ball and other entertainments at the Palace of Mexico soon after, and it may be that some of the profits of the negotiation went off in

that way. When Santa Anna made his first proposition, he was straining every nerve to fortify the city of Mexico, and it was his policy to retard the progress of Gen. cott by any means in his power. He did so, as he thought, by his negotiations. By the last of July, he was ready to receive him, and it was desirable to bring the American General up to the battle as soon as possible, before he should be reinforced by the troops under Gen. Pierce, of whose arrival at Vera Cruz Santa Anna knew earlier than Gen Scott. He therefore sent a private message, to the effect that it would be necessary for the American army to march into the valley of Mexico, and threaten the city. Gen. Scott agreed to it, and prepared to go.

About this time, however, the American General, either feeling a want of support, or being rather leaky, thought best to lay the matter before a council of war, and called his generals together. Pillow, Quitman, Twiggs, Shields and Cadwalader were present. Mr. Trist was also there, and Col. Hitchcock was on hand to make a record of their opinions, for matters of history, or the use General Scott. General Scott had taken this step without consulting any one, and it was a matter of some little surprise to those who knew of the business that it should be confided to so many. After asking opinions with regard to the propriety of advancing upon Mexico before the arrival of Pierce's column, Gen. Scott opened the business of the secret negotiation, and asked opinions upon the propriety of the bribe. Pillow gave his assent to it, as he had previously done; Quitman epposed it; Twiggs dodged; Shields opposed it, and Cadwalader gave no opinion at the time. Cadwalader afterwards objected to it, as it was a matter which, to have been productive of good, should have been delicately managed, and not published for the discussion of so many

But in all this, it was understood by the Generals that the American army was to have no more lighting, and the question was one of expenserey. Gen. Scott then came out-east he was willing to take termined to call into service cortical companies of the responsibility, and desired that the matter

few days G. J. M. Davis wrote a letter to the United States disclosing the whole matter, and lauding Quitman, and especially Shields, for opposing it; and although Gen Scott knew nothing of it, the matter was blown. Where Davis got his informstion, is not known ; but he gave a pretty accurate account of the proceedings of the meeting.

Santa Anna, in Mexico, heard that a meeting had been held, and also that Pierce was near Puebla; and wishing to throw something else in the scale of his chances, sent down another message, to the effect that he had been trying his best, but that something would be necessary to intimidate the Mexican people and to render their representatives willing to make peace. He therefore proposed the course which Gen. Scott adopted-that the American army should advance into the valley of Mexico, should attack and carry an outwork, then balt, and send in a flag of truce proposing negotiations. General Scott at once agreed to the first part of the proposition, but struck out the sending of the flag. Gen. Pillow heard from Mr, Trist of General Scott's committal, and at once strongly urged him to relieve himself. Gen. Scott wrote a letter of an ambiguos character, which effected the object, and neglected to do what Santa Anna desired him to do-that was, to inform him what outwork of his lines of defence it was intended to assault. It was believed by Pillow that the matter was at an end, and that there would be no halt after the first success in the valley.

Santa Anna, it will be seen, was allowed everything by his own proposition. If the American army were successful at first, he was to be allowed time to recuperate if he chose. If he chose to make peace he was to get a million of dollars. And he never intended that the conquest of his outworks, Penon or Mexicaleingo, should be an easy matter.

General Scott marched from Puebla, arrived at Ayotta, and determined to attack Mexicalcingo; but, upon after information, the result of Colonel Duncan's reconnoissance, determined to turn the city, and attack upon the southern front. He did so, and his army fought the battle of Contreras, and lost a thousand men at Churubusco, which proved conclusively how much faith was to be placed in Santa Anna's implied promises. The city was in his power. The dragoons were at the Garita of San Antonio: Worth's and Pillow's divisions, and Shield's brigade, were in march to support them, and would have been in the plaza in an hour, when Gen. Scott ordered a halt.

That night, Mr. McIntosh, the British Consul, came out to renew the negotiations, and, after a good deal of consultation, Gen. Scott determined to give up the point about the flag. Santa Anna, being in a critical situation, also sent a flag, not for negotiation, but for proposing a truce for the burial of the dead. The two flags met at Coyacan. and Scott then asserted that the enemy had sent the flag, and that he was relieved. Santa Anna, who had pretended to quarrel with his minister for sending the Mexican flag, then acknowledged it as his act, and said that, since the enemy was sueing for peace, he was bound to listen to their proposals; and so this point was got over. It was agreed that an armistice should be concluded and negotiations should be commenced; and the first thing then was to conclude upon the terms of the convention. On the 21st of August, General Scott fixed his head-quarter sat Tacubaya, and quartered his army in different villages in the vicinity of Mexico. On the morning of the 22d he drew up a project of terms to be demanded by the commis sioners upon his part, and showed it to Generals Worth and Pillow. Both of these generals differed in opinion as to the propriety of the terms, but in a different degree. Worth thought it well to make the armistice and ensure the commencement of negotiations, but wished that General Scott should insist upon the surrender of the Castle of Chapultopec, as a guarantee of the good faith of Santa Anna. Pillow opposed the negotiation in toto, until after the surrender of the capital, and especially any armistice without the surrender of Chapultepec. General Scott inserted in his project an indirect demand for Chapultepee, but not in very

peremptory or decided terms. The commissioners on either side met, and the terms of the convention were agreed upon, and approved by General Scott. Nothing was obtain-and time to recuperate and re-fortify during the negotiations for peace.

While these progressed, many instances of violation of faith occurred on the Mexican side, but did not shake the confidence which Gen. Scott had in the expressed and implied promises of Santa Anna. This was sustained by a free intercourse with British functionaries, who were several times at his head-quarters, and professed to give him information of movements and prospects in the city of Mexico. Of these, the most prominent were Mr. Thorntorn, the Secretary of Legation, who had been the principal channel of communication between Santa Anna and Mr. Bankhead, and Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist, while the two latter were at Puebla; and Mr. McIntosh, the consul, who had been and then was furnishing Santa Anna with money for military

Matters progressed until the 5th of September, without any prospect of a treaty. Mexican obstinacy was arrogant, and rose in proportion as Mr. Trist ent down in his demands, although he went far below anything which he was authorized to offer On the 6th, to the bitter disappointment and mortification of Gen. Scott, they were broken off, and he found, as he might have known, that he had been befooled and hoodwinked into an armistice; that his folly had given up all advantages which had been gained at Contreras and Churubusco, and that he had risked the cause of his country and the safety of his army upon so slender a reliance as the implied faith of a diplomatist of the wily and treacherous character of Santa Anna.

The battle of Molino del Rey, the storming of Chapultepec, and the bloody conflicts of the Garitas of Belen and San Cosme, were required to atone for the error. Mexico was conquered, but 1,650 men

fell in the expiation. During the occupation of the Mexican capital by the American army, occurred the quarrels between General Scott and his generals; and amongst other matters which the Court of Inquiry, of which Gen. Towson was president, was ordered to investigate, was the subject of the secret negotiations which occurred at Puebla. The letter of Davis had been published. and the matter became known to the authorities at Washington By order of the President, Mr. Marsy addressed letters to the generals who were present at the meeting, calling upon them to give the gevernment all the information which they possessed. They did so, and their letters were placed before the court.

In regard to this matter, Mr. Trist would not appear, and the military court had no power to compel his attendance. Of course it had no power to compel the attendance of the British functionaries. General Scott answered vaguely, refused to testify upon some points, and refused to name certain individuals. had given up his letter book, and the key to the cipher in which the correspondence had been carried on, to Mr. Trist, and it could not be brought before the court But he admitted the payment of the \$10,000 to a friend of Santa Anna's. The testimony of other officers was, in a great degree, of a second hand nature, and although conclusive as to facts, was not strong or direct enough to warrant proceedings. Under these circumstances, and the outcry which was then made by partizans about persecuting General Scott, it was deemed expedient to drop the subject; and the proceedings of the court in relation to this matter have never been made public, and very few have known that any were ever entered upon.

The above parrative contains the whole of the subject matter, and the general facts are stated by

should be considered confidential. However, in a our authorities to be incontrovertible. If they are as narrated, they speak for themselves. If they are not, we should like to see them disproved. They exhibit General Scott, as a diplomatist, in a strange point of view. First, we see General Scott, a great man in battle but very small in diplomacy, endes. voring to buy up Santa 'Anna for a million of dollars, and paying \$10,000 as the first instalmentwhile we are informed by Senator Clayton, that the same Santa Anna, or other Mexicans, after they had been conquered, offered to buy General Scott for a million and a quarter, besides the Presidency of Mexico. Both propositions were some of the diplomatic tricks of the Mexicans upon General Scott, who was caught in the first by want of sagacity, but escaped the second only from the sheer absurdity of its execution.

> BENJAMIN F. BUTLER ON GEN. PIERCE AND FREE SOILISM -- If Gen. Pierce, in the election of next November, should lose his chances of the Presidency, that result will spring from such supporters as the Hon. Benj. F. Butler and the Evening Post, of this city. A portion of the democratic free soil clique, in this State, have very wisely abandoned all their heresies on the subject of anti-slavery, and come back to the national ground that is warranted by the constitution and common sense. These support the platform of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, which has an odor of nationality about it, equal in its perfume to that of the Whig Convention, adopted much about the same time. But there is a portion of the democracy of this State-of which the Evening Post is the organ, and Benj. F. Butler one of the samples or specimens-which pretends to support the democratic ticket, while they reprobate or throw away the platform on which the candidate was nominated, and on which alone he has any chance throughout the Union, of being elected to the Presidency.

Benjamin F. Butler is, however, a man of learning and intelligence, a professor of religion, and a gentleman, as far as extreme notions in religion and other isms will let him go. He does not treat the democratic platform with the same indecency as some of the Seward advocates and organs have done the whig platform That is to say, he does not "execrate and spit" upon it; but he opposes it just as bitterly, though in a much more gentlemanly way. Now, such support offered to Gen. Pierce by Mr. Butler and the Evening Post, without recognizing or adopting the validity of the platform, will not only do damage to his prospects, and materially lessen his chances of success all over the country, but will prejudice him, more particularly in the South and among the Union and conservative portion of the democrats in this part of the country. It is believed, however, by some of the hopeful friends of Gen Pierce, that he can be elected in spite of the Evening Post, in spite of Benjamin F. Butler and his fanatical pronunciamentos, and in spite of all those obstinate men who still cling to the delusions and folly of thinking that the Fugitive Slave law is a sin, and that slave institutions are a terrible wicked. ness. Whether that hope may prove well founded, time and a few more State elections will enable us to calculate upon more accurately.

NEWFORT AND THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW-AD ENTISING ENTRAORDINARY .- There has been a great drought at Newport, since the enforcement of he Maine Liquor law in that unfortunate village. To the hundreds of visiters attracted there in previous seasons, it now counts its arrivals in the sadly diminished sum total of dozens and twenties. While Cape May is well patronized, and Lebanon, and Sharon, and Niagara and Trenton Falls bave searcely accommodations for their guests, Newport is left high and dry by the tide and the Muine Liquorlaw. The number of visiters at Saratoga is set down by the local papers at some seven the and-the best season they have ever had-hotels full to overflowing; and yet, " notwithstanding the crowd in all directions, all seem to be as joyful and happy" as plenty of Congress water, short commons, and no Maine Liquor law can make them; and t is said that, like a pretty woman,

## "The more they are squeezed," The better they are pleased."

But alas! for Newport, and that liquor law Driven to the last extremity, the hotel-keepers and the editors have adopted the very last resort of ad-

vertising—the advertisement of the ladies.

The first of these extraorum..., -3 metisements for custom will be found in our columns to-day. We extract it from the Newport News, and the precious document purports to have been written by "A Spy satisfied if compensated for his trouble with a dinner of cold mutton, and no liquor. But, be that as it may, in order to give the Newporters a fair chanc in this last expedient of bringing out the forlorn hope of the ladies, we have allowed them the full benefit of our splendid circulation of nearly fifty thousand daily, and fifty-two thousand weekly and Sunday, for the diffusion of their interesting adversement-North, South, East, and West.

How this advertisement is to be resisted by the wife or beauty hunting bachelors and widowers of the country, we can't imagine. Some of them are sure to be caught; and we shouldn't wonder if a considerable crowd of them were drawn to Newport by the published charms of its belles-married and single. But we remind all travellers who may resolve to go, that they must take their liquor along with them, or get a confidential letter to George T. Downing-colored man, renowned for his oystersfor a supply; otherwise, they will have nothing to fall back upon but salt water. The fascinations of the Newport belies, however, ought to compensate all admirers of the sex for all the privations of the Maine Liquor law. Read the advertisement. There is one married lady, from Philadelphia, who has received more "splendid serenades" than any other lady in the Ocean House there is another married belle, from New York, with "a splendid figure" (only think of that) dresses in excellent taste, and is the most graceful dancer" there. One young lady "looks like Madame Anna Thillon, and is receiving more attention than ever;" and another, with her "dark, plercing eyes and bewitching manners, has seriously damaged many a fluttering heart," which is agonizing to think of. Madame Anna Bishop is there, with the charming, amiable and bewitching Mr. Bochsu; and there is one young lady who dances the polks better than any other at the hotel. But, to crown all, the youngest daughter of General Scott is at Newport; and the "Spy" says, that "next year she will grace the White House at Washington." From this we infer that she is on very intimate relations with the family of General Pierce. Read the adver-

Newport is in distress. That blue light liquor law has done the work. But when the ladies come to the rescue, and their charms are advertised in the daily Newport newspapers-circulation three hundred and twenty- one each day-to attract visiters, who can resist the appeal? They are the angels of charity, and our last refuge in the hour of the world's desertion. We must stand by them; and therefore we publish the Newport advertisement, and call to it the special attention of our readers. Such splendid figures !- such charming dancers of the polka! Can the gallantry of upper-tendom resist the appeal!

THE SOUTHERN PRESS GONE DOWN .- The last remnant of the Southern secession party has gone down with the Southern Press. It died a natural death; and Edward Fisher has now the sole consolation left of having wasted his time, his labor, and his money, and all for nothing, and worse than nothing. The concern went down without a bidder and with a heavy groun, which lasted from Pierce's nomination to the day of its death. The nomination of Pierce was the end of secession, and of the secession organ Fisher has, however, fully realized. in this Quixotic enterprise, the truth of the old maxim-that " a fool and his money are soon

GEN. PIERCE AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW-MS. Foss Overhauled .- We give in our columns, this morning, a letter from Concord, New Hampshire, furnishing some additional testimony against the report of a certain Mr. Foss, of the speech, last January, of Gen. Pierce, at New Boston, in reference to the Fugitive Slave law. In discrediting this Mr. Foss, of whom we know nothing, and have no desire to know a great deal, our correspondent describes him as having lately been a hard-shelled Calvinistic Baptist, from which persuasion he descended into the dirty work of rampant, run-mad abolitionism, as affording a larger field for his talents and ambition, and that he knows no more about reporting than Barnum's fat girl. This may all be correct. And yet we do not feel satisfied that the falsity of Mr. Foss's report has been conclusively established. True, more than a hundred respectable men, present on the occasion of the New Boston speech, say they heard nothing from Gen. Pierce against the morality or humanity of the Fugitive law, as attributed to him by Foss. But the report was made at the time; and not having been authoritatively denied at the time, we must conclude the remarks were substantially spoken, but that, like Gen. Scott's letter on Canadian annexation, it was all for Buncombe with the free soilers.

But, practically sound and consistent as General Pierce unquestionably is on the slavery question, this bit of local political electioneering may be overlocked. The root of the mischief is in the popular delusion of the North, and to some extent of the South itself, that slavery is a sin, an evil, a curse, and a crime. This impression in the Northern States is universal, and hence the power of the free soilers and abolitionists in all controversies on the slavery question. Now, our view of Southern slavery is, that it is a good institution for both raceswhite and black-and the only safe institution for either race, in the same community; and that it is alike consistent with the principles of morality and humanity. When our Northern politicians shall have the moral courage to take this ground, we shall soon see a better state of things; but as long as the fundamental principles of a political sedition are conceded, so long will the slavery agitation con tinue to endanger the safety of the Union.

THE NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE .- Under the active exertions of the association for carrying out this project, such progress has been made as promises to it a much higher degree of success and utiity than has been hitherto anticipated for it. Circulars have been directed to the representatives of foreign countries, in New York, London and elecwhere, requesting the co-operation of their respective governments and nations in this undertaking. and replies have been received by the President of the Association, conveying assurance of the great int crest taken in this industrial scheme, and promising their sympathy and support. We publish, elsewhere in our columns, to day, copies of some of those replies, received from the British, Portuguese French, Austrian and Bremen Consultat New York, and from the Turkish Ambassador at London, which convey very strong expressions of the favorable menner in which the projected exhibition is regarded by their respective governments. That from the Ambassador of the Sublime Porte assures the Asso. ciation that the matter has met with the high noprobation of the Sultan, and that a government steamer will be specially deputed to convey to New York the contributions of the Ottoman Empire.

We may, therefore, indulge in the belief that the New York Crystal Palace Fair will be creditable to this city and republic. A great number of plans and specifications for the edifice to be erected for the purpose in Reservoir square, have been sent in to the committee, who will select and decide upon the most appropriate, in the course of a day or two. It aw days subsequently, the contracts for the menced without delay. The fair is to be opened in the spring of 1853.

BATEMAN AND BARNUM -We have a number of letters and communications on both sides of the quarrel which has taken place between Barnum and Bateman, relative to the engagement of the Bateman children for another year, in this country. We have already published some of the correspondence between the parties, but we do not mean to encumber our columns with more of such trash, in a matter which is purely one of bargain and sale between Bateman and Barnum As far as we have read the correspondence and understand the controversy, Barnum is in the right and Bateman in the wrong. It is simply a bargain between these two speculaa legal right to, and Bateman wishes to deprive him of those rights in rather an unhandsome way The acting of the Bateman children is not worth half the fuss that is made about it by these two contractors.

We have never witnessed, on the re-appearance of any great popular favorite before an admiring audience reception given at all approximating in enthusiasm to that which last night greeted Senorita Soto at Niblo theatre. This beautiful and brilliant danseuse, on account findleposition, had been absent from the scene of her recent triumphs for only one week, yet the aunouncement of her return for last night attracted a crowded house, eager to welcome her again, and manifest their delight at her convalescence. One might easily observe from the bearing of the audience, that they were anxious ly expecting the appearance of an especial favorite. The well acted comedy, and the antecedent portions of the ballet, were received with but such demonstrations of ap preciation as mere politeness demanded, and it was appa rent that the audience were reserving their enthudast plaudits for some one who had not yet graced the stars The moment at length came when full vent could be even to this pent up feeling, and certainly a higher de gree of enthusiasm could not well be imagined than that which then burst forth. The ordiestra. Ind but just out menced the music of "El Jules de Xeres." when the advent of Senorita Soto was anticipated by the most exciting cheers. The object of this manifestation immediately afterwards made her appearance, but before the could commence her dance, she was forced to gather up the bouquets which were thrown at her feet, and which dotted the stage in great profusion. Some of those emblems of admiration were very rich and two of them were tastefully decorated with tri-color ribbons, steeming from their stems. Having collected her floral harvest, the beautiful danseuse commenced her performing streaming from their stems. Having collected her floral harvest, the beautiful danseuse commenced her performance and assistent harvest in the hard been inspired by the extraordinary demonstration in her favor, the seamed to transcend all her former achievements, and excited to the highest pitch the admiration of the spectators. Another shower of bouquets fell upon the stage, almost interrupting the dance, by leaving ne place clear for her steps. The confident grace of action which developed her form in all its symmetry, and gave such an air of superiority to her style, made an irresistible appeal to the most unbounded applause, and the whole of the danse was a continuous scene of gratification and triumph. At its conclusion one of the bailet girls had to assist her in gathering up the bouquets.

of the bailet girls had to assist her in gathering up the bouquets.

Senorita Soto has a style peculiarly herown. She never recks applause by those postures and figures and tectum-totum spinnings which characterize the French and Italian schools, but which the majority of speciators ridicule and laugh at. She comes right to the mark, and bases her claims to the prize of popular admiration on real merits—on the grace and beauty and elegance of her motion. Her very walk across the stage shows more of talent in her profession, then the atmost efforts of many of her cotemporaries, and is an appropriate preface to those performances which entitle her to be regarded as the queen of dance. Elseler, Cerito, and other great European celebrities in the Tespalchorean art, must consent to share some of their laurels with this less known, but brilliant rival, if she does not deprive them of the whole wreath. And we of New York may well pide ourselves as being the first to bring into full life and blaze her who seems destined to bear away the patm from all competitors.

full life and blaze her who seems destined to bear away the paim from all competitors.

Mille Pegand, too, with any other rival, might be regarded as the primadonna of this excellent troupe. Her dancing last evening was of a most be witching order, and drew down much applause, particularly in her quick steps which were elegantly executed. Milles, Leeder and Lavigne came in also—very deservedly—for a share of the applause given so unmeasurably to those artistic excellences, which the enterprising Mr. Niblo has so liberally and discriminatingly provided.

## The French Opera Comique and Ballet

Troupe at Castle Garden.

This beautiful place, where the breezes of summer are so refreshing, was crowded last evening with a fashionable audience, who evinced by their enthusiastic plaudits the pleasure they experienced in hearing once more the delightful voice of Mme. Fleury Jolly, in the "Daughter of the Regiment " The more she is heard the more she is appreciated. The expressive tones of this great artist give brillancy to the scientific master-piece of the celebrated composer Donizetti. The first words sung by her, " Chacun le sait, chacun le dit," was given with such energy that it elicited the admiration of all present; and the

remance of the first act, "R faut perter," was sung with such an expression that it called forth the admiration of the audience. But her greatest triumph was taking the French flag from the hands of the soldier, while she same with uncommon energy the beautiful cavatina, which terminates with "Saiut a la France," which she was compelled to repeat, in the midst of the greatest enthusiasm of all the conoisseurs precent at her performance. The other parts of this charming opera were admirably well played and rung by Meerrs. Graat—the type of an old soldier of Napoleon: by the tenor, M. Dubrinay, and M. Menehand, who, in the role of Hortensius, a comic steward of the marchioness, excited the general laughter of the audience. Between the first and second acts, the four sisters Rousset appeared in some Spanish and Neapolitan pas, which were admirably danced, and provoked numerous plaudits. An entirely new dance, called the "Mazourka Nationale." executed by Misses Caroline and Theresine, was received with enthusiasm; and the fair dansserse were called before the curtain, and received several bouquets. To right, a ballet by the Rousset family, a "Musical Intermede," and a vandeville called "Leu-Gants Jaunes," by the comic actor, Menehand.

Marine Affairs.

### Marine Affairs. A LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FROM ENGLAND TO INDIA DIRECT.

-A company has been formed in London, under the name of the Eastern Ocean Navigation Company, to establish a line of first class steamships between England and Calcutta, via the Cape of Good Hope. It is contemplated to build them of iron and very large-" as much larger than the Great Britain as the Great Britain was beyond other ships when launched." They will also be of unusual length on the principle that length gives safety, speed, and stendiness at sea, the excellent performances of a steamer running between London and Hamburg-the length of which is twelve times the width of her beam-being instanced as an example. They are to be propelled by paddles and the screw together, which will give them the power of three distinct and separate engines, and be enabled to make at sea from fifteen to soventeen knots per hour, thus bringing Calcutta within thirty days sail. Independent of accommodations for an extraordinary number of passengers, they will carry coaf for the whole voyage and have room for 4,000 or 5,000 tons of freight. The vessels are to be built after the design, and under the superintendence of Mr. Brunel, the celebrated engineer.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS TO CHARLESTON.-The steam propeller City of Norfolk was yesterday brought down from the Dry Dock to her berth, at pier No. 8, East River, whence she, with her consort, the City of Richmond will sail alternately, on every Friday, for Charlestons S. C. The improvements which have lately been wrought on these vessels, have caused some delay in the commencement of their regular trips.

The Fourth Monthly Meeting of the St. The Fourtto Montally Interting of the Sto-Nicholas Building association, will be held on Thorsday evening next. 13th list. at \$5.0 clock, at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery Those who wish to join a fourishing as-sociation of this bind, cannot do better than to be present and subscribe. The successful redemption of shares that has already taken place, piaces the St. Nicholas in a very excellent position and to better opportunity will probably effer for safe and profitable investment. Members will please pay dues as the office, No. 15 Duane street, Chatham Bank Building, before the day of mesting. W. L. CONKLIN, President.

Upper Morrisania Lots and Houses for sale

or to let, situated in the beautiful villages of Fairmount and Eatigate one hear's ride by the Harism Railread. Apply to T. W. MERIAM. 02 Breaman street or J. L. PARSHALL, corner of Fifth street and Washington avenue, Upper Morrisania.

A great time at the Fishing Banks, on board the steamer UnTables, yesterday,—There were over 3,000 fish anoth, weights, from one to five pounds each. There probably has nover been a reason when the lovers of sea is hing have met with so much success, Yesterday, in variedlar very one had more than they could carry. Read advertisement in another column. Comb Factory-A rich assortment of Tor.

toke shell cross Combs, the newest French patterns. The variety embraces every sayle of imported and homemanufacture. Combs made to order and repaired.

A. & J. SAUNDERS, 387 Broadway. Saunders' Metallic Carlet Strop for keep-

Sanders' actually layer article has been long and favorably known to the public, the inventor having received meetals and diplomas innumerable at the World's Pair. It was subhibited among several fundred specimens of rator strops and was there pronounced by the judges to have no equal in producing the keenest possible due to a rator. Depot No. 7 Actor House and 357 Broadway.

plain and sliver hore cred engraved in the langut slive; sliver embossed and plain wording Envelopes and Wafers; find gilver Door Platte of every various of pattern; Heraldic De-vices, in the first tyle of the art, on stone and metal scale. EVERDELL, 502 Broadway, corner Duane st. The question, whether a shirt is well or ill-made, send at or the reverse, is not debateable. One clance settles the matter, and produced argument. Look, for example, at one of GREEN'S shirts, made to order. You see that it has, sets well is perfect, and you naturally patronize his establishment, No. I Astor House.

If we lose a friend, a beautiful Daguerreotype will 'swill keep his memors green in our souls." But the likeness should be perfect. A dull, expressionless, meshanical copy of the features, will only do injustice to the mental attributes of the dead. If you want a daguerrescript, bearing the impress of thought and life, sit to ROOT, 363 Broadway. Daguerrecty pea by Brady.—The public are respectfully invited to examine the Price Pictures exhibited at the World's Fair together with a large collection of the pertraits of most of the distinguished may be our country, at black of School, 205 Broadway, corney of Fulton street.

Daguerreotypes and Matrimony .-- A Beautiful picture, even of an or inary looking person, inspires a charm and respect in every behalder, so much so that them-lands of watrimor is alliences take effect as frequently by the first right of a line picture, as of a fine lady or gentle-man. BOLMES makes bewitching pictures at No. 289 Broadway.

Easy in his Boots .-- It you see a Gentleman looking uncommenty emiling and pleasant this temper-trying weather, depend upon it he has on a pair of E A. Brocks' handsome and easily fitting boots or clues. They are sold at 150 Fuston etreet, exceedingly low.

Cristadoro's Hear Preservative and Beautifor.—This detablish compound highly perfuned by its own ingredients, will preserve the bead clear from sourf and dandraff, besides nearth-his, and preventing the loss of the hair. Marnifectured and sold at CRISTABORO'S Wig and Scalp establishment, 6 Arter Boses.

Van Deusen's Improved Wahpene, for reproducing a new head of hair and converting that which is gray to its first color. Can be obtained at the General De-pot. 123 Chambers atreet, Nos. 277, 192, 183, 444 Broadway; 127 Bowery; 175 Fulton street 146 atlantic street, Broat-lyn, and principal drugitist elsewhere N. B.—It has no-thing to do with any other establishment of the kind in the city.

Lyon's Kathairon, for the Hair, Price ally 25 cents per bettle.—The Kathairon is now universally used as the ret artisis in the world for dressing and beautifying the his and can be relied upon for eleaning the head from dandruff; preventing the hair from falling off and turning grey. Soid by all principal druggists is the world.

E. THOMAS LYON, No. 161 Breadway,

" Produce your Brown!" says Burton .-CRISTA DORO produces the mest brown in the world, with his Liquio Hair Dye. applied and sold at Cristadoro's Wig and Scalp establishment, 6 aster thouse. Private rooms for applying the Dye and fitting Wigs.

Hair Dye.-Batchelor's celebrated Liquid Hair Dye is the best yet case vered for colouring the hair or whiskers the moment it is aspired. The wonderful case and certainty with which this favor's and old established Hair Dye performs is tato iching. It is for sale, or applied, as BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 4 Wall street. Copy the

Gourand's Liquid Hair Dye is, without. exception or reservation, the very best ever invented. Beware of puffed dyes. Equally cylebrateo is Gourand's Medicated Scap, for curing pinne es, freekles, saliswness, chaps, reachness. &c. Fondre Subjic opposts hair from any part of the body. Liquid so see hilly white, and Hair Gloss, and Walker street, near Broadway.

Medhurst & Heard's Newty-Invented Ventilated Wigs and Tonpees have been pronounced by competent judges to be the very best offered for sale. They so closely resemble the natural growth, that is it impossible, with the nakes eye, t. detect them from a natural head of hair. A so, Braid of long heir Front Braids, &c. Give them a call before pur having clowhere. Private room for fitting wigs, &c., 27 Maides lare.

Wigs and Toupees .- Batchelor's new style of whe are prinounced the most perfect unitation of nature yet invented. These want is very superior article about call at BATCHELOR's celebrated Wig Pantery, No. 4 Wall atrock, where can be found the largest and best assertment in the city. Copy the address.

Dr. Poweli Informs his patients that he has removed to 502 Broadway, bere no will attend, as heretofore, to all discusses of the Eye and Ear, from to 9 to 4
c'clock daily. Br Fowell's "Treatice on the Eye" can be
presured at his office. Also, Artificial Eyes just imported,
which will move and look like the natural eye. Trusses.-Hood & Sanderson's Truss is a

reversion of the principle w wally employed, and the direct application to the indications of the disease. It is not "a boon to the shirted" not the oft ball and socket—or any of the explicate "booms" that rum the wearer. For sale at No. 3 Barciany street.

Dysentery, Diarrhoen, and Cholera Mochus cured in mediate y by the use of Bigelow's Albertice, for salest 28 broadway, up stairs. Refers to Geo. W. Bobes, 47 Wall street; L. C. Coe 54 Cedar street; H. P. Blackman, 15 Nassan street.

DIBRTISHMENTS RENEWED SVERY DAY.

EACH REWARD -INFORMATION WANTED, of Lewis B othe Abraham flarrington, William Da videon, Bernard Murphey James Creigber, Charlemagne Defour, Bugh McDeffy, John Colvin, John Battico, John Colvin, John Bottico, Johnson Colvin, John Wayburn, or heirs, who served in the war of 1817, and resided in, or vicinity of New York in 1890. Apply to, or address, B. MATTISON, 3 Nassau street, second floor. INFORMATION WANTED - OF WILLIAM PREDE rick Madden who works at the printing business. Address No. 5 Chatham square.

PERSONAL -FOUR £1 CANADA NOTES, AND \$106 in unour cut funds -The person that offered the above on Saturday the 7th in t. at a Broker's office and saturday the 7th in t. at a Broker's office and saturday extent, as d sold the incurrent money, that retained the four £1 notes, saying mantal they were worth \$6 such is requested to call and correct the error with was then made, he can be readily recognized by the two gentlemen then in the office.

SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE OF JAMES HOOKE Boyle, formerly of Plymouth, Essiand, and son of Dr. D Boyle, formerly of Plymouth, England and son of Dr Boyle or of any one acque acced with his residence, the ad-vertiser, a near relative, would be obliged by any informa-tion respecting him being addressed to G. Herald office.

THE GENTLEMAN THAT CARRIED OFF A CARpet Beg from Key Post Pavilion yesterday moraing, will
confer a great favor by annding it back as soon as possible,
as the owner understands Trench cooling.